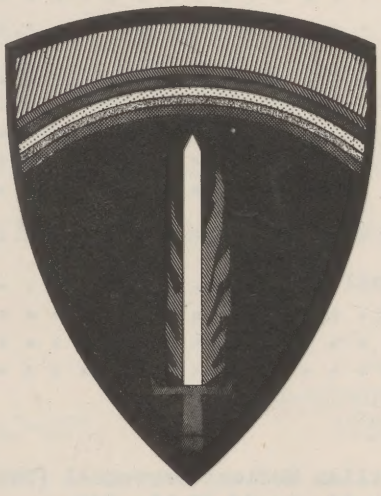
MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS



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MONTHLY REPORT
OF THE
MILITARY GOVERNOR, US ZONE

20 JULY 1946

NO. 12

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Office of the Military Governor
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SUBJECT: Monthly Report of the Military Governor on Public Health and Medical Affairs, No. 12

TO : See Distribution

1. It is requested that all recipients make the following corrections in the Public Health and Medical Affairs section of the Monthly Report of the Military Governor:

a. In Table IV, page 11, "Number of Patients Treated Cumulative to 1 June 1946," which now reads 49,379, should read 49,382. In the same column, total for Land Greater Hesse now reading 1,210 should read 11,210.

b. In Table VI, page 13, "Total Deaths, All Ages & Causes, April and May," and Mortality Rates calculated therefrom, do not reflect actual deaths during those months due to the inclusion of military deaths not previously reported but officially registered during this period. Number of deaths excluding military deaths not yet obtainable.

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HIGHLIGHTS 1/

Control of communicable disease continued to be satisfactory, and there were no significant changes in the rates of diphtheria, typhoid fever, dysentery, scabies and scarlet fever. Tuberculosis and whooping cough have remained at about the level to which they increased in April. The reported incidence of venereal disease began to increase late in April and continued to rise during May believed largely due to improved reporting; during the first three weeks of June, however, the rate remained roughly constant.

Deaths from communicable disease were insignificant by comparison with the total death rate, except for tuberculosis where the death-rate has shown an appreciable increase. Deaths from all causes and infant mortality both showed a slight decline in May as compared with April.

The control of communicable disease in the refugee and expellee groups has continued to be effective. The number of refugee and expellee reception centers in the Zone has increased to 118 from 68 in April.

The nutritional status of the German civilian population showed further deterioration during May, and average weight dropped further from a previous level well below the standard required for health. The caloric value of the official ration as actually received in May was approximately 125 calories per day less than the April ration for the average normal consumer. The nutritional status of displaced persons continues excellent, as confirmed by the fact that average weights are still well above the standard.

A decrease of 11,082 in the number of beds available for German use occurred during May, in spite of an increase of 8,005 in the number of civilian hospital beds. This net loss was due to a decrease of 19,087 beds in prisoner-of-war hospitals. Shortages of bed capacity for specialized treatment continued to be the most important deficiency in the field of hospital care.

ORGANIZATION

Denazification

Denazification had been completed by 1 June, with the exception of professional personnel retained under temporary revocable licenses and engaged in private practice. These individuals were still necessary to the maintenance of minimum medical service, but their licenses will be revoked as soon as possible. Functional responsibility for denazification has now passed to German authorities under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism.

German Medical Personnel

Sufficient civilian medical personnel continue to be available, although there was a decrease in all categories except dentists during May as compared with April. 2/(Table I). This decrease is due to the return of refugees to their zones of permanent residence, the expiration of temporary revocable licenses without renewal,

1/ This is a bimonthly review covering May and June. Monthly report of the Military Governor No. eleven did not include a functional Annex on Public Health and Medical Affairs (No.11).

2/ Complete figures are not available for June. Where possible, June statistics are referred to in text.

and the elimination of inactive personnel from statistical reports.

There was one doctor for every 1,100 German civilians, as compared to one for every 1,092 in March, 1,150 in January and 1,587 in October 1945. At the end of May, ten of the 225 Kreise were still without health officers, making it necessary in some areas for one officer to cover two Kreise until qualified personnel can be found. While this represents a loss of seven Kreis health officers as compared with April, the removal of unsatisfactory officials has strengthened the German field health organization. German prisoner-of-war medical personnel continue to be released, and are thus becoming available to fill vacant official positions and to succeed unsatisfactory officials.

Deficiencies

Responsibility for operation and control of public health activities has been shifted to German authorities. The major deficiency in this field is lack of sufficient qualified health officials. This is due partly to the payment of inadequate salaries. Improvement has been noted, and undoubtedly will continue as personnel gain further experience.

Reports from all areas indicate increasing shortages of essential medical supplies and equipment. These shortages have been temporarily alleviated by releasing medical supplies from captured enemy material dumps to German health authorities and by the recent receipt of thirty million units of insulin from the United States. It appears that continued importation, if it can be financed, will be necessary to provide a minimum supply of insulin, since indigenous production is exceeded by the demand. The supply of soap is totally inadequate for the proper maintenance of personal hygiene and sanitation. This is one of the major obstacles to the effective control of scabies and other skin diseases, and also is a factor in the spread of other communicable diseases.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

During May and early June there were no significant changes in the total incidence of diphtheria, typhoid fever, dysentery, scabies and scarlet fever in the U.S. Zone. After a rise in April, the incidence of tuberculosis and whooping cough has remained relatively constant during May and June. (Tables II - III, Charts I - VII).

An increase in the reported incidence of venereal disease began late in April, continued during May, reached the highest point since reporting was instituted during the first week in June, and then declined slightly during the next two weeks. This upward trend is largely due to the institution of ambulatory penicillin treatment for gonorrhea and the publicizing of this treatment; these measures stimulated reporting of cases, both by individuals and by physicians.

A total of 86,458 cases of venereal diseases have been reported in the U.S. Zone during the period 1 June 1945 to 1 June 1946, including 67,522 cases of gonorrhea and 18,936 cases of syphilis. During May (a four week period) 11,699 cases were reported, as compared to 9,819 cases in April (a four week period) and 12,695 in March (a five week period). The ratio of reported cases of gonorrhea to those of syphilis has varied only slightly from 3.4:1 since July 1945.

Since the beginning of the program for treatment of gonorrhea among German civilians with penicillin, 49,379 cases of gonorrhea had been treated with penicillin

between early December 1945, when this treatment was made available to German civilians and 1 June. (Table IV)

The increase in reported tuberculosis reflects substantial improvement in case-finding. The cases now being recognized and reported represent the initial infections and their spread which resulted from a Nazi decision during the war to "use the working capacity of the tuberculosis worker." This caused increased exposure of the population to infectious tuberculosis cases, with the consequent breeding of new infections which are only now being recognized and reported. For this reason, it is expected that many additional cases will be discovered in the next few months. The shortage of hospital beds continues to be the chief obstacle to control of this disease, in spite of efforts to obtain additional hospital facilities.

Chart VIII shows the incidence of tuberculosis and the weight variations among the civil population since September 1945, and suggests a possible correlation between these two factors.

One small local outbreak of typhoid fever occurred at Wernau in Wuerttemberg-Baden; epidemiological investigation revealed it to be milk-borne in origin, and it was controlled by German health authorities. Expected seasonal increases in typhoid fever and intestinal disease have not occurred.

Deaths from communicable disease (Table V) were so low as to be an insignificant factor in the total death rate (Charts IX and X), except for tuberculosis. Deaths due to this disease continued to increase during April and May, and constituted 77 percent of the deaths from communicable diseases during the latter month. Death rates from all other communicable diseases continued a downward trend.

Total deaths and live births for April and May are shown in Table VI. Deaths exceeded births in both months, though the mortality rate for all ages declined slightly in May as compared with April.

The program for immunization continued during the month. Attention was directed chiefly toward smallpox, typhoid fever and diphtheria, though the program included other diseases against which immunization is practicable (Table VII). The German population is now particularly susceptible to certain communicable diseases because of failure to maintain immunization among the population prior to and during the war and hence present efforts are vital if control is to be maintained in the immediate future.

The following table shows the number of immunizations completed from VE Day to 1 June 1946:

	Immunizations during May	Cumulative totals to 1 June
TOTAL	521,710	4,838,782
Smallpox	204,748	780,186
Diphtheria	79,470	1,774,171
Typhoid	167,401	1,657,398
Scarlet Fever	64,236	557,326
Typhus	5,855	69,701

Most of the occasional cases of malaria reported in the U.S. Zone have been found among incoming refugees and returning prisoners of war who had been infected in

malarial regions prior to their entry. A recent survey conducted in Berlin revealed that 319 malaria cases were reported during May and June, of which 82 were infected in Berlin and 237 were imported. Anopheles maculopennis, a transmitter of malaria, has been identified among the mosquitoes found in the city. Few cases of malaria originated in Berlin in normal times, but now the necessary factors for an outbreak are present; there is an increasing reservoir of infection among the population, especially among refugees and ex-prisoners of war, and mosquitoes which carry malaria have been identified. Control measures are being applied to eliminate the mosquito vector and to eradicate the existing reservoir of malarial infection among the civil population.

The large numbers of refugees arriving in the U.S. Zone continue to provide a source of potential communicable disease outbreak. To detect and control this reservoir, physical inspection, disinfestation with DDT and quarantine where necessary are carried out at 118 refugee reception centers strategically located throughout the Zone. Of these centers, 15 are in Bavaria, 25 in Greater Hesse, 63 in Wuerttemberg-Baden, one in Bremen and 14 in U.S. Sector of Berlin.

Nutrition

The caloric value of the official ration as actually received in May in the U.S. Zone (Table VIII) was 125 calories per day less than in April for the average normal consumer.

The average weights of the German civilian population dropped further during May, according to data secured from the street weighings of 126,059 German civilians (Table IX) by the local German Public Health authorities in all towns and cities of the U.S. Zone. This loss is particularly significant because the average weights recorded earlier were already well below the standard required for health. (Only the average weights are directly comparable with previous months, since lower standard weights are now being employed, and therefore the percentage deviations from standard are calculated on a different basis.) The average weights of the German civilians determined independently by nutrition survey teams on a smaller group of the population (Table X) agree with those found in the street-weighing program. Bavaria, generally speaking, is less adversely affected by the ration cuts than the other two Laender, and the population of Kassel and Mannheim, in the Laender of Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden, respectively have suffered most from subminimal nutrition. The nutritional status of the average German civilian is quite unsatisfactory.

The average weights of displaced persons (Table XI) continue well above standard, and their nutritional status is excellent.

Since January 1946 the authorized daily ration for the non-worker in civilian internee camps has been 1,700 calories, as these persons do not have access to additional food. Until the week ending 18 May 1946 this authorized ration was generally exceeded; between May 1946 and 13 June 1946, when it was more strictly adhered to, weight loss occurred at expected rates. The civilian internees will continue to lose weight on a strict 1,700 calorie ration, with consequent impairment to health.

Sanitation

Water shortages have been substantially relieved in Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden, though progress has been slower in Bavaria owing to shortages of materials, pumps, and other supplies required for repair and expansion of existing systems. Water supplies are being chlorinated in 37 cities by German authorities, and military installations are providing chlorination for 10 additional towns.

Increased crowding and resultant shortage of sanitary facilities have been caused by the necessity of housing expellees. This situation facilitates the transmission of communicable disease, and is one of the major causes of the rise in the

incidence of tuberculosis.

MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Hospitalization

Civilian hospital bed capacity in the U.S. Zone, including the U.S. Sector of Berlin and the Bremen Enclave, rose to 163,769 as of 1 June, an increase of 8,005 during May. This compares with a total of 150,469 beds available on 1 January and 155,764 on 1 May. During the same period, prisoner-of-war hospital beds decreased by 19,087, and there were only 19,428 such beds as of 1 June. There was therefore a net loss in total bed capacity during May of 11,082, as part of the released prisoner-of-was hospital beds were not considered suitable for civilian hospitalization or were diverted to other uses. On 1 June, civilian hospital beds were 83 percent occupied, a drop from 88.8 percent on 1 May, and prisoner-of-war hospital beds were 72 percent occupied as against 85.5 percent on 1 May (Table XII). This decrease in hospital population is a normal seasonal expectancy; the unused capacity is not sufficient to meet the emergency of an epidemic.

The most critical shortage in hospital space is that required for specialized types of treatment, particularly for the isolation and treatment of open, infectious cases of tuberculosis. The German authorities are now conducting a detailed survey to determine what is required to provide a minimum of 15 beds per thousand population before winter. Indigenous production is not so far providing hospital furnishings and equipment sufficient for the necessary increases in hospital bed capacity, nor are additional buildings presently available.

Narcotic Control

Sufficient stocks of morphine and the other alkaloids of opium are available to supply all Germany for a considerable period. Sales of cocaine are being rigidly supervised, since stocks are equal only to an estimated one year's supply. Narcotics captured from the Wehrmacht are being placed in the hands of licensed dealers for distribution. Measures are under way to regulate the collection and distribution of poppy capsules, a source of morphine and other alkaloids. Interzonal trade in narcotics has been stimulated by the establishment in the British Zone of regulations implementing the German Opium Law. That Zone, in which narcotics were hitherto critically short, is now being regularly supplied from U.S. Zone stocks.

Considerable quantities of narcotics have appeared in illegitimate channels in the past month, largely from ex-Wehrmacht stocks that fell into the hands of traffickers prior to the fall of Germany. There has been no indicated increase in addiction nor in violations. Coordination and exchange of information between the Land Opium Offices and civilian police have been greatly increased.

Medical Supply

The release of captured enemy dumps of medical supplies has provided temporary relief of the shortages of most of the critical items. One dump at Neuhof is still under Military Government control, and the supplies are being released as rapidly as they can be removed from the 1,800-foot mine shaft. Insulin imported from the United States is supplementing low indigenous production to meet requirements on a strictly rationed minimal basis.

DISPLACED PERSONS

UNRRA Organization

During May medical care of displaced persons was supervised and furnished by 317 UNRRA personnel, 1,638 professional displaced persons and 662 German professional personnel (Table XIII). As of 1 June there were ten UNRRA professional specialists on duty in Zone Headquarters; they directed other supervisory personnel on each of the districts' staffs at Munich, Regensburg, Wiesbaden, and Stuttgart.

Medical Care in Centers

Sanitation and health in displaced-persons centers remained satisfactory throughout May. There were no significant outbreaks of communicable disease during the month. The immunization program against typhus, typhoid, diphtheria and smallpox was continued in order to insure that over 85 percent of the population are immunized against these diseases at all times. An average of 5400 displaced persons per week are being screened for tuberculosis by means of chest radiography. While this data has not been completely analyzed, preliminary figures indicate that the incidence of tuberculosis among displaced persons is not materially different from that among the German civilian population.

Hospitalization

A total of 10,156 hospital beds, in addition to temporary beds in camp infirmaries, are now under the supervision of UNRRA hospital teams. These facilities were supplemented by those in German civilian hospitals, to provide ample hospitalization for displaced persons.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

German Veterinary Personnel

Shortage of Kreis veterinary officials presents a serious problem since these officials are responsible for administration of the more important veterinary operations such as animal disease control, meat and dairy hygiene and supervision of practitioners. Table XIV shows the occupational distribution of veterinarians in the Zone on 1 May 1946 as compared with July 1938. Programs for training new officials are being carried out in all Laender.

Animal Disease Control

The incidence of the principal communicable animal diseases in the Zone for April and May is shown in Tables XV and XVI. As in the past, erysipelas of pigs, fowl plague, and scabies of horses continue to be most prevalent. Foot-and-mouth disease is still present in Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden, and control is being hampered by lack of vaccine. Preparations for the production of this vaccine continue at the Behringwerke in Marburg. Most of these diseases affect the food supply and the work capacity of animals, and are of only indirect significance to human health.

In order to prevent the spread of disease among the 13,000 cattle being

shipped from the U.S. Zone to the Soviet Zone during the summer, German veterinary officials of the two Zones have arranged to examine them at all stages of the movement.

Meat and Milk Hygiene

Shortage of fuel continues to hinder adequate pasteurization of milk supplies, and hence the threat of outbreaks of milk-borne disease among milk consumers continues.

Veterinary Education

Instruction in the veterinary college at the University of Giessen was resumed on 20 May 1946 after repair to buildings and careful selection of faculty. This is the only veterinary school in the U.S. Zone.

TABLE I
DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN CIVILIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
(1 June 1946)

Areas and Categories of Personnel	Physicians	Nurses	Dentists	Mid-Wives	Pharmacists	Veterinarians	Others
TOTAL	14,581	28,273	7,251	2,568 a/	2,791	1,275	5,357
LAND BAVARIA	7,961	12,880	3,739	a/	1,345	792	3,225
Mainfranken	822	1,729	361	--	157	82	339
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	1,507	2,943	831	--	344	147	383
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	1,296	2,667	571	--	237	199	1,463
Schwaben	854	1,664	419	--	150	139	460
Oberbayern	3,482	3,877	1,557	--	457	225	580
LAND GREATER HESSE	2,701	6,072	1,502	1,218	578	196	233
RB Kassel	658	1,757	405	388	145	103	201
RB Wiesbaden	1,013	3,118	644	387	284	93	32
RB Hessen	1,030	1,197	453	443	149	--	--
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	2,776	6,601	1,390	1,226	691	267	--
Baden Section	1,054	3,068	569	544	275	71	--
Wuerttemberg Section	1,722	3,533	821	682	416	196	--
BREMEN ENCLAVE	435	863	187	47	32	--	--
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR	708	1,857	433	77	145	20	1,899

a/ Information not available for Bavaria.

TABLE II
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT (BY LAND)
U.S. ZONE
(May 1946)

Reported Number of New CASES and DEATHS of COMMUNICABLE DISEASE c/: cases d/: deaths

LAND	Population	CASES AND DEATHS	Typhus Fever Louse Borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc Lung & Larynx	Tbc Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis Meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles
Bavaria	8,146,734	c/	3	-	-	-	-	-	1005	266	1274	142	1205	16	4	3950	1163	159	23	34	11	3	6	8322	-	2	26	9	209
		d/	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	2	378	25	7	5	-	-	6	15	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Greater Hesse	3,445,924	c/	1	-	-	-	-	-	801	175	715	112	416	2	2	2619	717	59	26	13	-	1	35	1771	-	-	8	223	118
		d/	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	133	16	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wuerttemberg Baden	3,043,926	c/	-	-	-	-	-	-	704	130	577	132	625	7	1	1434	373	43	15	14	9	-	10	2317	-	-	25	9	51
		d/	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	2	127	28	2	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bremen Enclave	473,000	c/	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	15	83	10	-	3	-	554	150	11	2	7	-	1	-	1219	-	-	4	37	-
		d/	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	19	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berlin (US Sector)	934,000	c/	1	-	-	-	-	-	354	112	322	31	-	2	-	1053	390	53	2	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
		d/	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	225	10	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Case Rates Expressed as per 10,000 Population per Annum

Bavaria	8,146,734		.05	-	-	-	-	-	16.08	4.26	20.38	2.27	19.28	.26	.06	63.20	18.61	2.54	.37	.54	.18	.05	.10	133.15	-	.03	.42	.14	3.34
Greater Hesse	3,445,924		.04	-	-	-	-	-	30.44	6.65	27.17	4.26	15.81	.08	.08	99.52	27.25	2.24	.99	.49	-	.04	1.33	67.30	-	-	.30	8.47	4.48
Wuerttemberg Baden	3,043,926		-	-	-	-	-	-	30.27	5.59	24.81	5.68	26.87	.30	.04	61.66	16.04	1.85	.64	.60	.39	-	.43	99.63	-	-	1.07	.39	2.19
Bremen Enclave	473,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	51.42	4.12	22.82	2.75	-	.82	-	152.35	41.25	3.02	.55	1.92	-	.27	-	335.22	-	-	1.10	10.17	-
Berlin (US Sector)	934,000		.14	-	-	-	-	-	49.21	15.57	44.76	4.31	-	.28	-	146.37	54.21	7.37	.28	6.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	-	-

c/ Cases
d/ Deaths

TABLE III
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RATES
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
EXPRESSED AS CASES PER 10,000 PERSONS ANNUALLY

Week Ending	Typhus Fever Louse Borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc Lung & Larynx	Tbc Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis Meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles
Twelve Months Average June 1945 - May 1946 Inclusive	.68	-	-	-	-	-	32.73	8.01	18.31	2.13	5.13	.24	.20	45.16	12.60	7.40	1.18	4.58	.18	.02	.90	51.71	.02	.05	.38	2.79	.85
1 June 1946	.16	-	-	-	-	-	20.36	4.65	20.10	3.79	18.58	.26	.07	73.59	20.62	1.22	.59	1.09	.07	.03	.33	102.40	-	-	.86	1.35	4.98
8 June 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.32	6.04	23.53	3.23	22.14	.20	-	89.66	24.88	1.95	.50	1.85	.59	.07	.36	143.29	-	-	1.12	1.19	4.39
15 June 1946	.07	-	-	-	-	-	21.25	4.36	20.59	3.20	18.61	.36	.03	72.57	20.03	2.97	.46	1.32	.23	-	.20	106.36	-	.03	1.02	.30	4.22
22 June 1946		-	-	-	-	-	18.84	4.16	21.48	3.33	15.74	.30	.10	81.87	22.84	2.05	.53	1.45	.10	-	.30	90.32	-	.13	.86	.23	3.50

TABLE IV
PENICILLIN TREATMENT OF GONORRHEA IN GERMAN CIVILIANS
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY

AREA	Number of Patients Treated During May 1946			Number of Patients Treated Cumulative to 1 June 1946
	Males	Females	Total	
	b/	b/		
TOTAL U.S. ZONE	4,006	6,563	11,098	49,379
LAND BAVARIA	2,164	3,006	5,170	21,483
Mainfranken	149	243	392	1,570
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	555	1,002	1,557	7,320
Niederbayern	371	487	858	4,650
Schwaben	251	408	659	2,356
Oberbayern	838	866	1,704	5,587
LAND GREATER HESSE	620	1,769	2,389	1,210
RB Kassel	222	605	827	2,885
RB Wiesbaden	20	417	437	2,013
RB Hessen	378	747	1,125	6,312
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	980	1,336	2,316	11,021
Baden Section	410	679	1,089	5,765
Wuerttemberg Section	570	657	1,227	5,256
BREMEN PORT COMMAND	242	452	694	2,779
BERLIN DISTRICT a/ (U.S.SECTOR)			529	2,889

a/ Figures by sex not available for Berlin.

b/ Berlin figures not included.

TABLE V

DEATH RATES FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

(For Period 29 September 1945 to 25 May 1946)

Expressed as Deaths per 10,000 Population per Annum

Area, Period Covered and Disease	Typhus Fever Louse borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc lung and Larynx	Tbc Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis Meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphillis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps	TOTAL ALL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
Total 29 Sept-26 Oct 1945	.01	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	.19	4.37	.22	-	.03	.02	.01	-	1.16	.10	.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		9.15
Total 27 Oct -30 Nov 1945	.01	-	-	-	-	-	2.63	.08	4.87	.29	.01	.06	.04	-	-	1.01	.05	.31	-	-	-	-	-	.01	-	-	-		9.37
Total 1 Dec -28 Dec 1945	.04	-	-	-	-	-	2.23	.07	4.69	.27	.02	.10	.05	-	-	.81	.02	.19	-	-	.01	-	-	.01	-	-	-		8.51
Total 29 Dec -26 Jan 1946	.02	-	-	-	-	-	1.61	.04	5.49	.38	.01	.10	.02	-	.02	.68	-	.06	-	-	.01	-	-	.01	-	.01	-		8.45
Total 27 Jan -23 Feb 1946	.11	-	-	-	-	-	1.34	.07	5.70	.35	-	.05	.01	-	.01	.54	.01	.06	.01	-	-	-	-	.02	-	.02	-		8.30
Total 24 Feb -30 Mar 1946	.06	-	-	-	-	-	1.15	.04	6.06	.43	.04	.14	.01	-	.05	.29	.01	.05	-	-	-	-	-	.04	-	-	-		8.37
Total 31 Mar -27 Apr 1946	.02	-	-	-	-	-	1.03	.06	6.14	.61	.03	.08	.01	-	.02	.26	-	.04	.02	-	-	-	-	.02	-	-	-		8.34
Total 28 Apr -25 May 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	.70	.04	6.90	.63	.07	.07	-	-	.07	.28	.01	.04	.02	-	-	-	-	.01	.01	-	-		8.86
LAND BAVARIA							.38	.03	6.05	.40	.11	.08	-	-	.10	.24	-	.05	.03	-	-	-	-	.02	.02	-	-		7.50
Mainfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	.70	-	7.42	.56	-	-	-	-	-	.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		9.52
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	.24	.06	6.83	.43	.06	.06	-	-	.12	.18	-	-	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		8.11
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	-	-	-	-	-	-	.26	.07	4.88	.13	.13	.26	-	-	.13	.40	-	.07	-	-	-	-	-	.07	-	-	-		6.40
Schwaben	-	-	-	-	-	-	.38	-	5.89	.64	.38	-	-	-	.26	-	-	.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		7.68
Oberbayern	-	-	-	-	-	-	.50	-	5.77	.43	.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	.06	-	-		6.88
LAND GREATER HESSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	.91	-	5.05	.61	-	-	-	-	.11	.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		7.07
RB Kassel	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.12	-	4.75	.75	-	-	-	-	-	.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		7.00
RB Wiesbaden	-	-	-	-	-	-	.98	-	5.39	.39	-	-	-	-	-	.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		7.25
RB Hessen	-	-	-	-	-	-	.60	-	4.80	.72	-	-	-	-	.36	.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6.72
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.46	.09	5.46	1.20	.09	.13	-	-	-	.13	.04	-	.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		8.64
Baden Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.28	.11	3.53	.68	.11	.11	-	-	-	.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6.95
Wuerttemberg Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	.95	.07	6.53	1.50	.07	.14	-	-	-	.14	.07	-	.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		9.52
BREMEN ENCLAVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	.82	-	5.22	.27	-	.55	-	-	-	-	.27	.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		7.42
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	.69	.14	31.27	1.39	-	.14	-	-	-	.97	-	.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		34.88

TABLE VI
MORTALITY REPORT
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
APRIL AND MAY 1946

AREA	No. of Live Births		No. of Still Births		Total Deaths All Ages & Causes		No.Deaths Under 1 Yr.		No.Deaths Over 70	
	April	May	April	May	April	May	April	May	April	May
TOTAL U.S.ZONE a/	21,032	23,978	489	549	27,486	26,250	2,293	2,312	6,475	5,799
LAND BAVARIA	13,349	14,798	281	311	19,033	17,548	1,602	1,504	3,939	3,427
Mainfranken	1,509	1,617	32	34	2,382	2,143	160	144	489	394
Ober und Mittelfranken	3,107	3,528	65	74	4,878	4,401	356	286	1,075	913
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	3,328	3,760	70	79	4,595	4,196	453	455	940	773
Schwaben	1,929	1,897	41	40	2,478	2,504	239	249	482	494
Oberbayern	3,476	3,996	73	84	4,700	4,304	394	370	953	853
LAND GREATER HESSE	3,658	4,655	112	120	4,424	4,784	306	368	1,306	1,332
Kassel	1,239	1,476	37	36	1,287	1,407	91	105	383	386
Wiesbaden	1,572	1,958	47	50	1,837	2,029	125	157	489	506
Hessen	847	1,221	28	34	1,300	1,348	90	106	434	440
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	4,025	4,525	96	118	4,029	3,918	385	440	1,230	1,040
North Baden	1,501	1,609	26	47	1,589	1,448	187	204	472	366
North Wuerttemberg	2,524	2,916	70	71	2,440	2,470	198	236	758	674
BERLIN (U.S.SECTOR)	422	408	19	16	2,737	2,405	42	60	910	657

a/ U.S.Sector, Berlin not included in Total US Zone.

Mortality Rates (all ages and causes) per 1000 population per annum

	April 1946	May 1946
U. S. Zone	22.5	21.5
Berlin (U.S.Sector)	35.2	30.9

Infant Mortality Rates (under 1 year of age) per 1000 live births

U. S. Zone	109.0	96.4
Berlin (U.S.Sector)	99.5	147.1

Average Mortality in Germany, 1936 - 1940:
Mortality (all ages and causes) 12.0 per 1000 population per annum
Infant Mortality (under 1 year) 63 per 1000 live births.

TABLE VII
REPORTED VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNIZATIONS
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
DURING MAY 1946

Area and Disease	Small Pox	Diphtheria	Typhoid	Scarlet Fever	Tetanus	Typhus
TOTAL	204,748	79,470	167,401	64,236	137	5,855
LAND BAVARIA	123,820	8,001	43,085	--	9	5,167
Mainfranken	6,616	204	20,429	--	--	1,370
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	30,048	1,038	5,861	--	5	20
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	44,349	3,866	908	--	2	3,777
Schwaben	20,423	48	15,877	--	1	--
Oberbayern	22,384	2,845	10	--	1	--
LAND GREATER HESSE	38,956	41,765	1,559	41,765	--	358
RB Kassel	16,951	14,854	64	14,854	--	335
RB Wiesbaden	15,804	17,236	513	17,236	--	--
RB Hessen	6,201	9,675	982	9,675	--	23
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	41,972	26,830	2,533	22,471	128	265
Baden Section	17,353	15,203	2,515	14,765	0	36
Wuerttemberg Section	24,619	11,627	18	7,706	128	229
BREMEN ENCLAVE	--	4	118,642	--	--	--
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S.SECTOR)	--	2,870	1,582	--	--	65

TABLE VIII
CALORIC VALUE OF RATIONED FOOD, U.S. ZONE
MAY 1946 a/

CONSUMER CATEGORY	0-1 yrs	1-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-9 yrs	10-17 yrs	Normal Consumer	Moderate Worker	Heavy Worker	Very Heavy Worker	Preg. & Nursing Women
OFFICIAL RATION 88th Period	1,000	1,075	1,180	1,350	1,715	1,270	1,770	2,240	2,640	2,315
	Calories per person per day									
AVERAGE U.S.ZONE	900	1,065	1,141	1,319	1,671	1,235	1,733	2,204	2,604	2,291
BAVARIA	1,004	1,055	1,122	1,283	1,630	1,207	1,682	2,143	2,527	2,351
GREATER HESSE	960	1,053	1,140	1,306	1,650	1,213	1,729	2,209	2,628	2,189
WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	1,008	1,088	1,160	1,368	1,734	1,284	1,789	2,261	2,659	2,332

a/ Based on nutrition team data from 2 cities in Greater Hesse, 3 cities in Wuerttemberg-Baden, and 5 cities in Bavaria.

TABLE IX
GERMAN CIVILIAN WEIGHTS IN POUNDS
U.S. ZONE a/
(Street Weighing Program, May 1946)

AGE GROUP	MALES			FEMALES		
	20-39	40-59	Over 60	20-39	40-59	Over 60
TOTAL US ZONE						
Number Weighed	26,513	22,984	11,097	29,572	24,969	11,104
Mean Weight (lbs)	135.2	133.1	129.7	120.8	120.2	115.6
Normal Standard (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation (lbs)	-6.8	-12.9	-17.3	-2.2	-11.8	-17.4
from Standard (%)	-4.8	-8.8	-11.8	-1.8	-8.9	-13.7
LAND BAVARIA						
Number Weighed	10,562	8,939	4,612	12,008	10,430	4,857
Mean Weight (lbs)	135.52	133.32	129.58	121.0	121.0	115.72
Normal Standard (lbs)	142.00	146.00	147.00	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation (lbs)	-6.48	-12.68	-17.42	-2.0	-11.0	-17.28
from Standard (%)	-4.56	-8.7	-11.9	-1.6	-8.3	-12.9
WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN						
Number Weighed	9,320	7,813	4,055	10,893	8,573	3,763
Mean Weight (lbs)	135.9	133.7	130.4	121	120	116
Normal Standard (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation (lbs)	-6.1	-12.3	-16.6	-2.0	-12.0	-17.0
from Standard (%)	-4.3	-8.4	-11.3	-1.6	-9.1	-12.8
GREATER HESSE						
Number Weighed	6,631	6,232	2,430	6,671	5,966	2,484
Mean Weight (lbs)	133.8	132.2	128.7	119.9	119.0	115.0
Normal Standard (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation (lbs)	-8.2	-13.9	-18.3	-3.1	-13.0	-18.0
from Standard (%)	-5.8	-9.5	-12.5	-2.5	-9.8	-13.5

a/ Total Weighed - 126,059. Weights obtained by German civilians.

TABLE X
SUMMARY OF WEIGHTS OF 7,016 ADULT GERMAN CIVILIANS
IN U.S. ZONE DURING MAY 1946

AGE GROUP	20-39 yrs.	40-59 yrs.	Over 60 yrs.
MALES			
Number Weighed	1,851	2,127	942
Average Weight (lbs)	139	136	133
Normal Standard (lbs)	142	146	147
Deviation from (lbs)	-3.0	-10.0	-14.0
Standard (%)	-2.1	-6.8	-9.5
FEMALES			
Number Weighed	966	690	440
Average Weight (lbs)	122	122	116
Normal Standard (lbs)	123	132	133
Deviation from (lbs)	-1.0	-10.0	-17.0
Standard (%)	+0.8	-7.6	-12.7

a/ Nutrition team data from 2 cities in Greater Hesse, 3 in Wuerttemberg-Baden, and 5 in Bavaria.

TABLE XI
SUMMARY OF WEIGHTS OF 14,944 DISPLACED PERSONS
IN U.S. ZONE DURING MAY 1946 a/

AGE GROUP	1-9 yrs.	10-19 yrs.	20-39 yrs.	40-59 yrs.	Over 60 yrs.
MALES					
Average Age, Yrs.	4.5	15.9	27.8	45.6	64.9
Number Weighed	674	963	5990	1214	177
Average Weight (lbs)	42.2	129.4	156.4	160.8	154.9
Normal Standard (lbs)	36.0	127.0	147.0	152.0	153.0
Deviation from (lbs)	+6.2	+2.4	+9.4	+8.8	+1.9
Standard (%)	+17.2	+1.8	+6.3	+5.7	+2.1
FEMALES					
Average Age, Yrs.	5	16.4	25.6	47.0	66.0
Number Weighed	654	977	3,754	1,009	232
Average Weight (lbs)	41.2	123.9	137.7	144.3	139.9
Normal Standard (lbs)	37.0	118.0	128.0	137.0	138.0
Deviation from (lbs)	+4.2	+5.9	+9.7	+7.3	+1.3
Standard (%)	+11.3	+8.0	+7.5	+5.3	+0.9

a/ Based on data submitted from 46 displaced persons camps.

TABLE XII
STATUS OF BEDS
GERMAN CIVILIAN AND PRISONER OF WAR HOSPITALS
U.S. ZONE
(1 November 1945 to 1 June 1946)

Area and Period	Beds Available			Beds Occupied			Percent of Beds Occupied		
	1 November	1 March	1 June	1 November	1 March	1 June	1 November	1 March	1 June
TOTAL	201,281	220,059	183,197	146,354	185,440	149,916	72.7	83.2	81.8
Civilians	113,886	160,539	163,769	87,976	140,718	135,936	77.7	87.7	83.0
Prisoners of War	87,395	59,520	19,428	58,378	44,722	13,980	66.8	75.1	72.0
BAVARIA	101,332	101,288		72,813	91,985		71.9	90.8	
Civilians	61,884	78,129	78,482	44,619	75,144	64,519	72.1	96.2	82.2
Prisoners of War	39,448	23,159		28,194	16,841		71.4	72.7	
GREATER HESSE	50,690	54,107		36,365	42,938		71.7	79.4	
Civilians	20,719	34,828	36,841	17,406	29,672	30,433	83.0	85.2	82.6
Prisoners of War	29,971	19,279		18,959	13,266		63.2	68.8	
WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	34,835	46,742		23,775	40,827		68.2	87.3	
Civilians	18,074	29,660	30,201	13,261	26,212	26,100	78.5	88.4	86.4
Prisoners of War	16,761	17,082		10,514	14,615		62.7	85.6	
BREMEN ENCLAVE	6,188	5,173		5,165	*		83.5	*	
Civilians	4,973	5,173	6,062	4,454	*	4,956	89.0	*	81.8
Prisoners of War	1,215	0		711	0		58.5	-	
BERLIN DISTRICT (US SECTOR)	8,236	12,749		8,236	9,690		100.0	84.0	
Civilians	8,236	12,749	12,183	8,236	9,690	9,928	100.0	84.0	81.5
Prisoners of War	0	0		0			-	-	-

* Figures not available

TABLE XIII
STATUS OF MEDICAL MEANS
FOR MEDICAL CARE OF DISPLACED PERSONS UNDER UNRRA SUPERVISION
1 June 1946

AREA	Number of Teams	DOCTORS				NURSES				DENTISTS				Ambulances	
		Total	UNRRA	DP	German	Total	UNRRA	DP	German	Total	UNRRA	DP	German	Delivered	On Order
TOTAL	143	993	152	705	136	1,443	163	770	510	181	2	163	16	117	25
LAND BAVARIA	79	688	76	495	117	1,104	91	578	435	122	-	112	10	55	18
Mainfranken	7	77	7	66	4	147	9	84	54	12	-	11	1	14	1
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	16	70	15	55	-	60	15	16	29	15	-	15	-	19	-
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	18	39	18	18	3	141	21	85	35	20	-	20	-	21	-
Schwaben	11	176	9	159	8	243	9	149	85	34	-	30	4	1	2
Oberbayern	27	322	23	197	102	508	32	244	232	41	-	36	5	-	15
Headquarters Dist. III		2	2	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headquarters Dist. V		2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANT GREATER HESSE	28	154	37	99	18	228	32	130	66	40	-	34	6	34	1
RB Kassel	15	80	21	46	13	137	15	64	58	13	-	7	6	21	-
RB Wiesbaden	8	59	9	45	5	78	11	59	8	23	-	23	-	9	-
RB Hessen	5	13	5	8	-	11	4	7	-	4	-	4	-	4	1
Headquarters Dist II		2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	33	135	28	107	-	91	35	56	-	14	-	14	-	24	6
Baden Section	7	20	5	15	-	14	5	9	-	1	-	1	-	6	-
Wuerttemberg Section	26	114	22	92	-	75	28	47	-	13	-	13	-	18	6
Headquarters Dist. I		1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BREMEN ENCLAVE	1	2	2	-	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	2	7	2	4	1	10	2	6	2	3	-	3	-	3	-
HEADQUARTERS (UNRRA) (U.S. Zone)		7	7	-	-	6	1	-	5	2	2	-	-	-	-

TABLE XIV
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN VETERINARY PERSONNEL
U.S. ZONE
1 May 1946 a/

AREA	Land Official	Regierungsbezirk Official	Kreis Official	Slaughter House Director	Meat Inspector	Border Station Official	Livestock Raising	Practitioner	Public Laboratory	Private Laboratory	Education	Foreign Veterinarians	In Retirement	Miscellaneous Occupations	Total Veterinarians	Lay Meat Inspectors	Non-licensed Veterinarians
TOTAL US ZONE JULY 1938	13	10	297	54	55	13	41	817	32	10	63	0	273	142	1820	?	?
TOTAL US ZONE MAY 1946	6	9	179	46	93	3	19	934	32	7	32	67	142	58	1627	4997	103
LAND BAVARIA	1	5	113	22	60	3	17	460	9	5	18	48	76	35	872	2846	53
Mainfranken	-	1	14	3	12	3	8	59	-	1	-	3	8	2	114	476	7
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	-	1	29	7	8	-	4	108	1	3	-	8	15	2	186	918	19
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	-	1	27	3	12	-	1	39	1	-	-	12	5	27	128	528	20
Schwaben	-	1	13	2	9	-	1	94	-	-	-	18	8	-	146	476	7
Oberbayern	1	1	30	7	19	-	3	160	7	1	18	7	40	4	298	448	-
LAND GREATER HESSE	1	3	27	11	9	-	-	304	13	2	12	8	22	22	434	1323	7
Kassel	-	1	16	5	2	-	-	125	3	-	-	4	11	10	177	766	5
Wiesbaden	1	1	4	4	4	-	-	79	2	2	-	2	8	3	110	317	-
Hessen	-	1	7	2	3	-	-	100	8	-	12	2	3	9	147	240	2
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	1	1	32	13	20	-	1	152	5	-	-	6	40	-	271	819	43
Baden	-	1	7	4	2	.	1	52	1	-	-	-	26	-	94	306	8
Wuerttemberg	1	-	25	9	18	-	-	100	4	-	-	6	14	-	177	513	35
BREMEN ENCLAVE	No Report Received																
BERLIN DISTRICT (US SECTOR)	3	-	7	-	4	-	1	18	5	-	2	5	4	1	50	3	-

a/ This classification is according to primary or principal occupation; many have one or more secondary occupations.

TABLE XV

INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE ANIMAL DISEASES

U.S. ZONE

FOR MONTH OF APRIL 1946 b/

AREA	Anthrax	Blackleg	Cholera of pigs	Cholera of fowl	Coital vesicular exanthema of cattle	Contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle	Dourine of horses	Encephalomyelitis of pigs	Encephalomyelitis of horses	Erysipelas of pigs	Foot-and-mouth disease	Glanders	Infectious abortion of cattle	Infectious abortion of sheep	Infectious anemia of horses	Malignant edema of cattle	Plague of fowls	Pox of sheep	Rabies	Scabies of cattle	Scabies of horses	Scabies of sheep	Strangles of horses	Trichomoniasis of cattle	Tuberculosis of cattle
TOTAL US ZONE JAN 1946	-	-	27	2	-	-	-	-	2	309	2	1	10	1	34	-	600	-	-	47	892	4	-	4	8
TOTAL US ZONE FEB 1946	1	-	11	-	-	-	1	4	-	138	2	-	25	-	6	-	84	-	-	1	328	13	-	27	3
TOTAL US ZONE MAR 1946	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	230	47	1	17	-	36	-	415	-	-	275	469	9	-	33	2
TOTAL US ZONE APR 1946	-	-	31	2	37	-	-	-	4	350	17	3	9	-	19	-	807	-	-	2	187	14	-	1	13
LAND BAVARIA	-	-	16	-	33	-	-	-	-	218	-	2	8	-	8	-	779	-	-	-	141	10	1	-	-
Mainfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken a/																									
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz a/																									
Schwaben	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	7	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	15	-	-	1	-
Oberbayern a/																									
LAND GREATER HESSE	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	17	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	21	4	-	-	-
Kassel	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	-	-	-
Wiesbaden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-
Hessen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	67	-	1	1	-	6	-	28	-	-	2	20	-	-	-	13
Baden	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	1	1	-	2	-	28	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	13
Wuerttemberg	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	15	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-
BREMEN ENCLAVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
BERLIN DISTRICT (US SECTOR)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

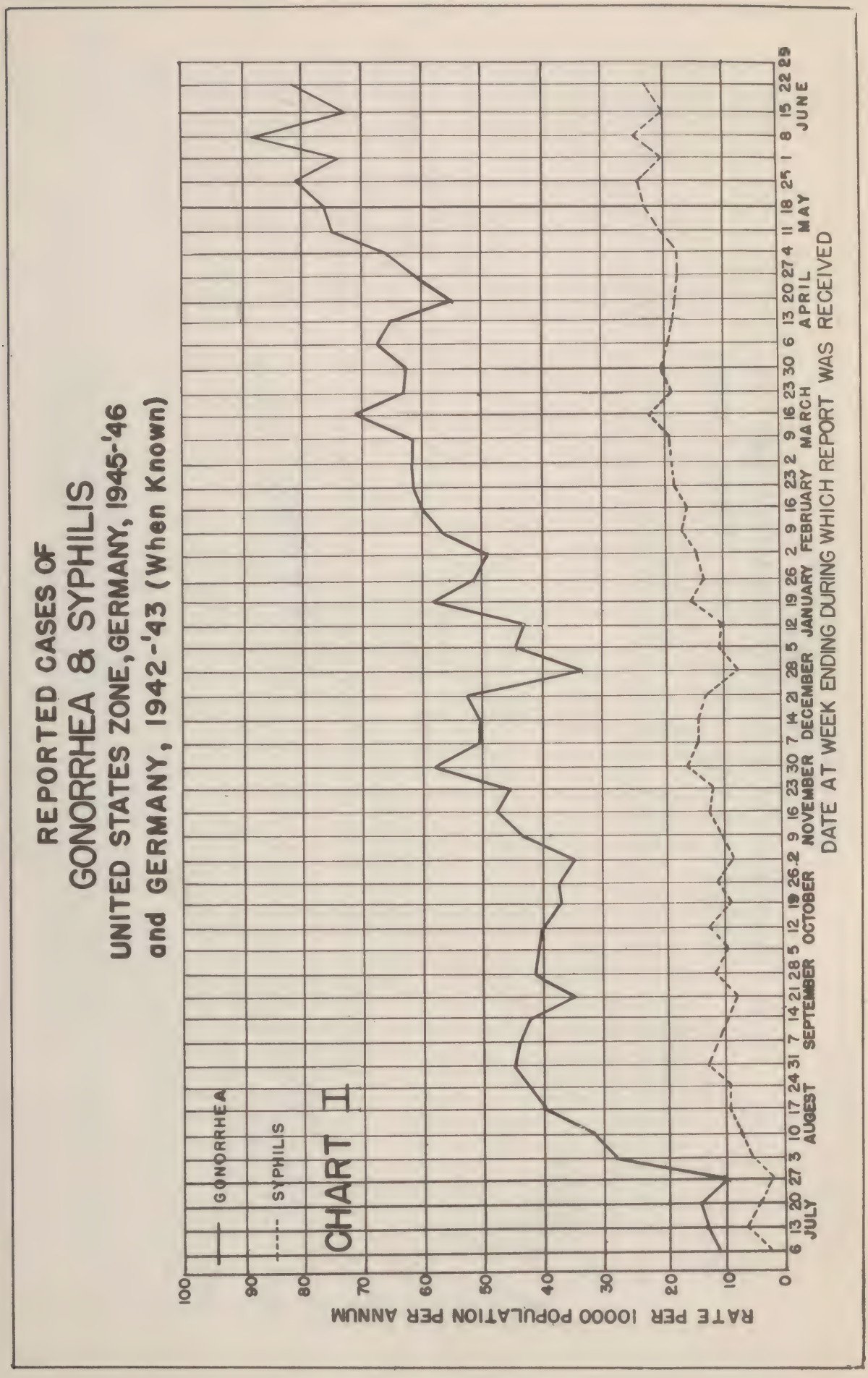
a/ Data for these Regierungsbezirke not reported separately; but included in total for Bavaria.

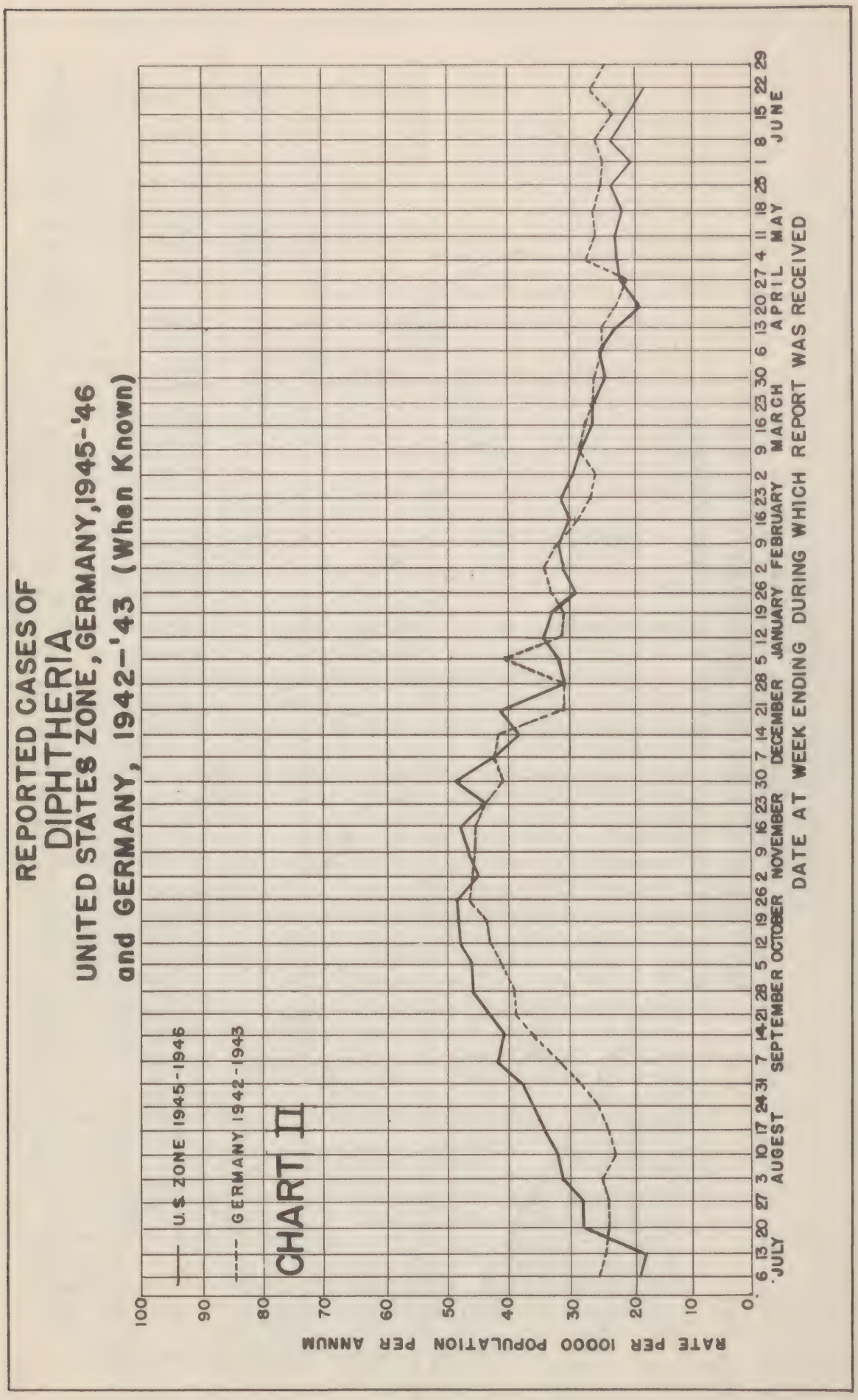
b/ Figures are numbers of farms newly infected during the period.

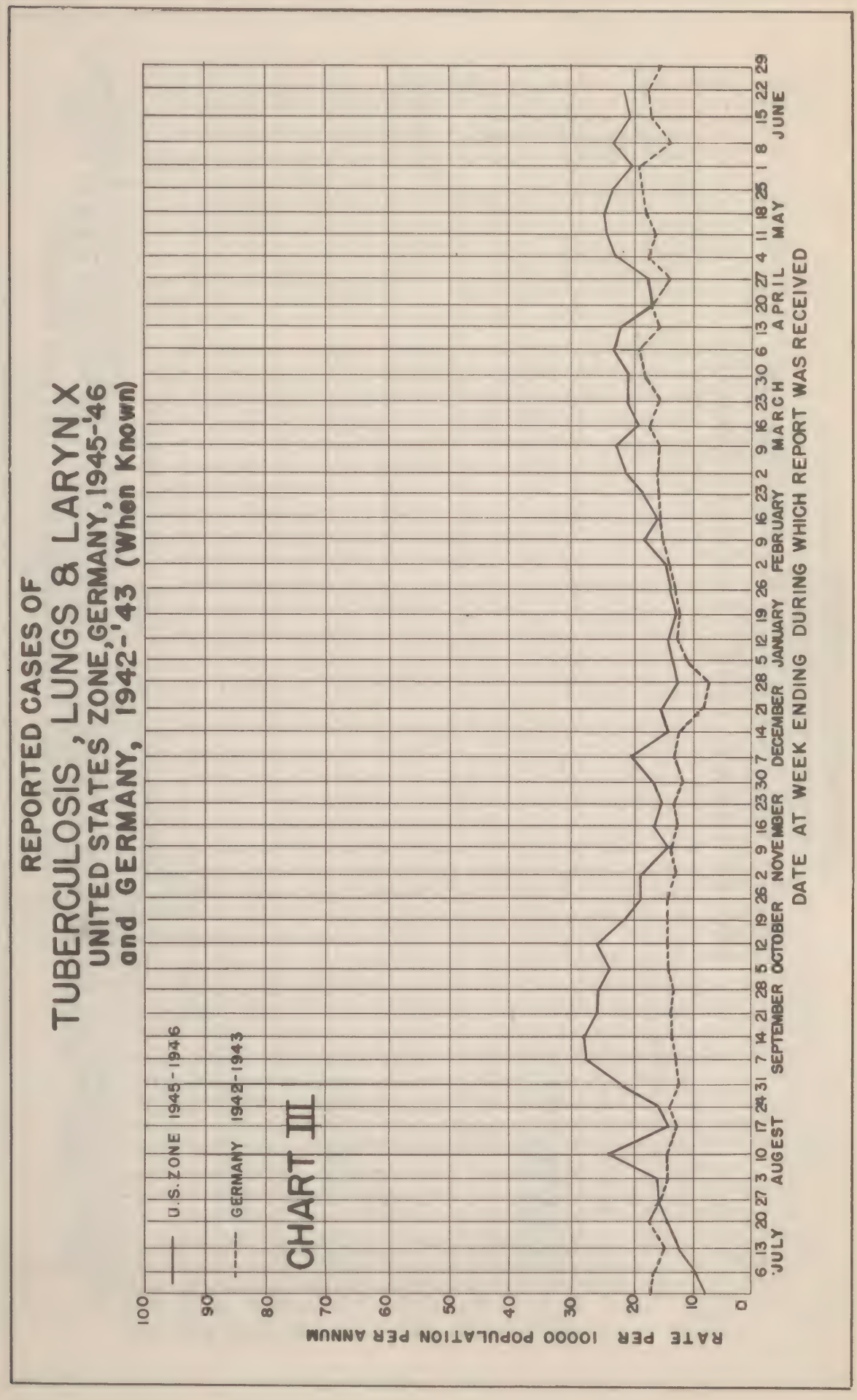
TABLE XVI
INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE ANIMAL DISEASES
U.S. ZONE
FOR MONTH OF MAY 1946 b/

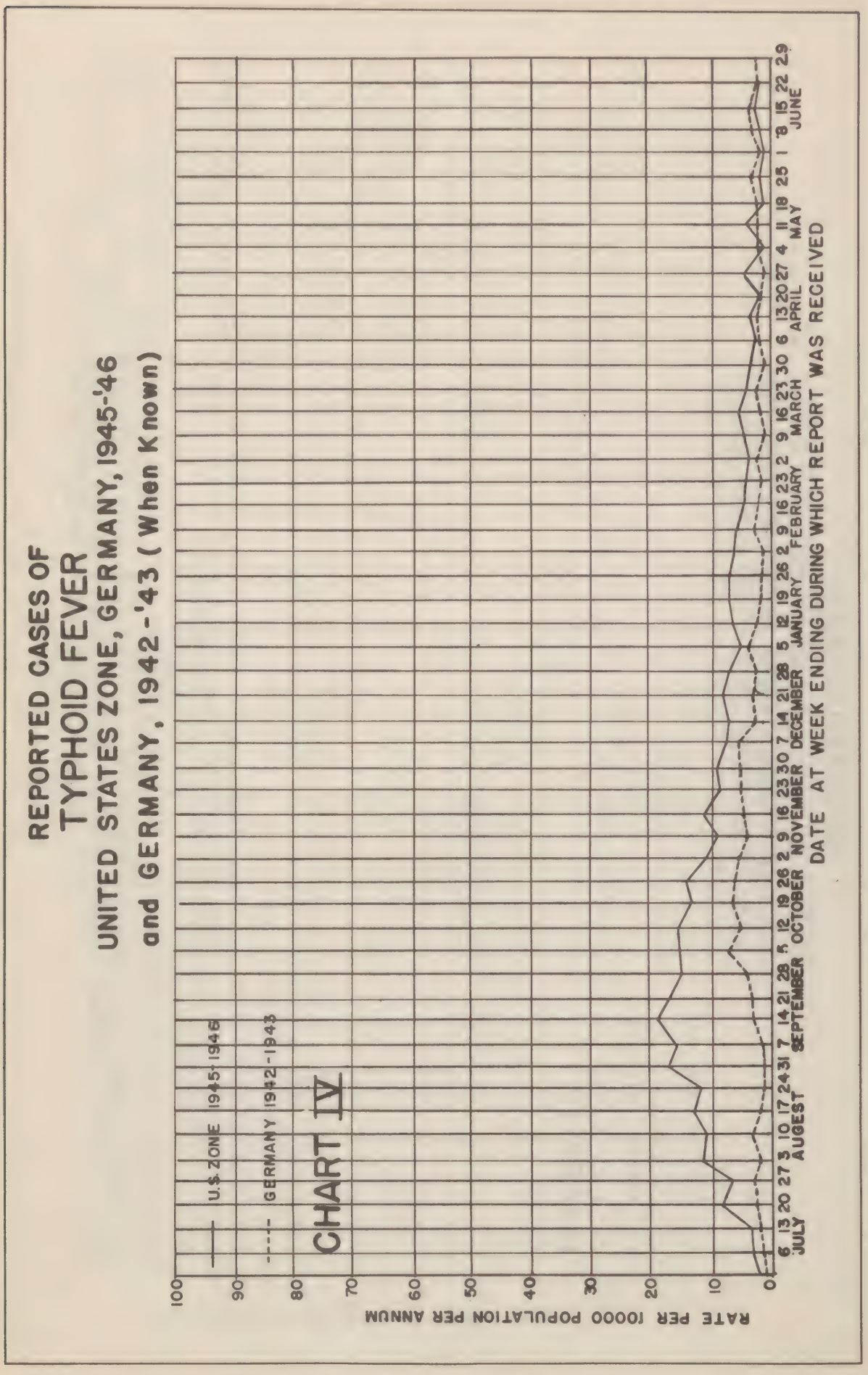
AREA	Anthrax	Blackleg	Cholera of pigs	Cholera of fowl	Coital vesicular exanthema of cattle	Contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle	Dourine of horses	Encephalomyelitis of pigs	Encephalomyelitis of horses	Erysipelas of pigs	Foot-and-mouth disease	Glanders	Infectious abortion of cattle	Infectious abortion of sheep	Infectious anemia of horses	Malignant edema of cattle	Plague of fowls	Pox of Sheep	Rabies	Scabies of cattle	Scabies of horses	Scabies of sheep	Strangles of horses	Trichomoniasis of cattle	Tuberculosis of cattle	Piroplasmosis of cattle
TOTAL US ZONE FEB 1946	1	-	11	-	-	-	1	4	-	138	2	-	25	-	6	-	84	-	-	1	328	13	-	27	3	-
TOTAL US ZONE MAR 1946	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	230	47	1	17	-	36	-	415	-	-	275	469	9	-	33	2	-
TOTAL US ZONE APR 1946	-	-	31	2	37	-	-	-	4	350	17	3	9	-	19	-	807	-	-	2	187	14	-	1	13	-
TOTAL US ZONE MAY 1946	-	-	29	19	27	-	-	-	11	766	32	6	17	-	47	-	611	-	-	3	168	5	-	4	20	5
LAND BAVARIA	-	-	20	-	27	-	-	-	-	473	1	5	12	-	37	-	607	-	-	-	114	3	-	4	-	-
Mainfranken a/																										
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken a/																										
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz a/																										
Schwaben	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	71	1	5	8	-	7	-	16	-	-	-	10	2	-	2	-	-
Oberbayern a/																										
LAND GREATER HESSE	-	-	9	19	-	-	-	-	1	160	31	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	14	2	-	-	-	5
Kassel	-	-	9	19	-	-	-	-	1	70	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Wiesbaden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	31	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	5
Hessen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	133	-	1	5	-	5	-	4	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	20	-
Baden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	1	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	10	-
Wuerttemberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	90	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	21	-	-	-	2	-
BREMEN ENCLAVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
BERLIN DISTRICT (US SECTOR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-

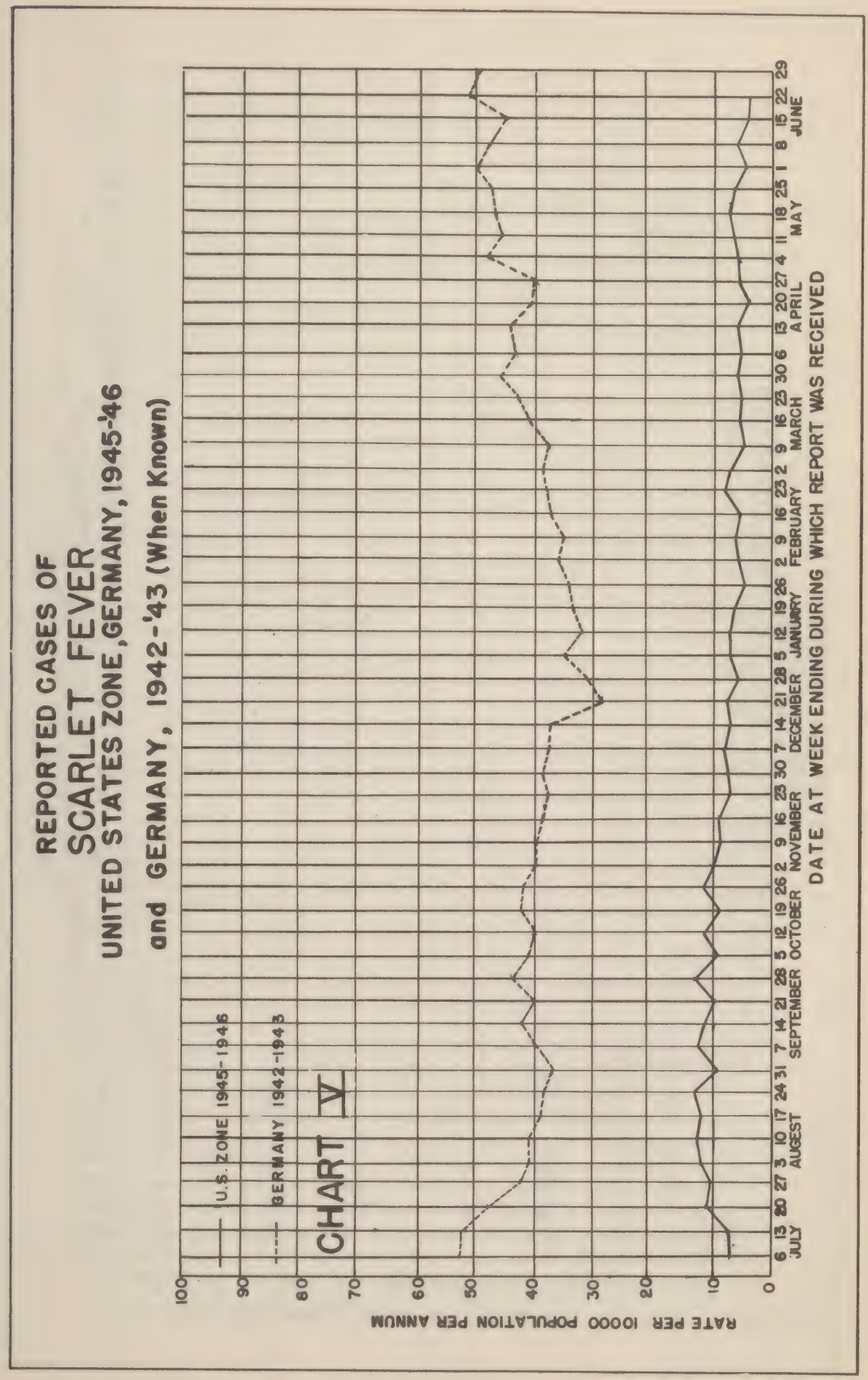
a/ Data for these Regierungsbezirke not reported separately; but included in total for Bavaria.
b/ Figures are numbers of farms newly infected during the period.

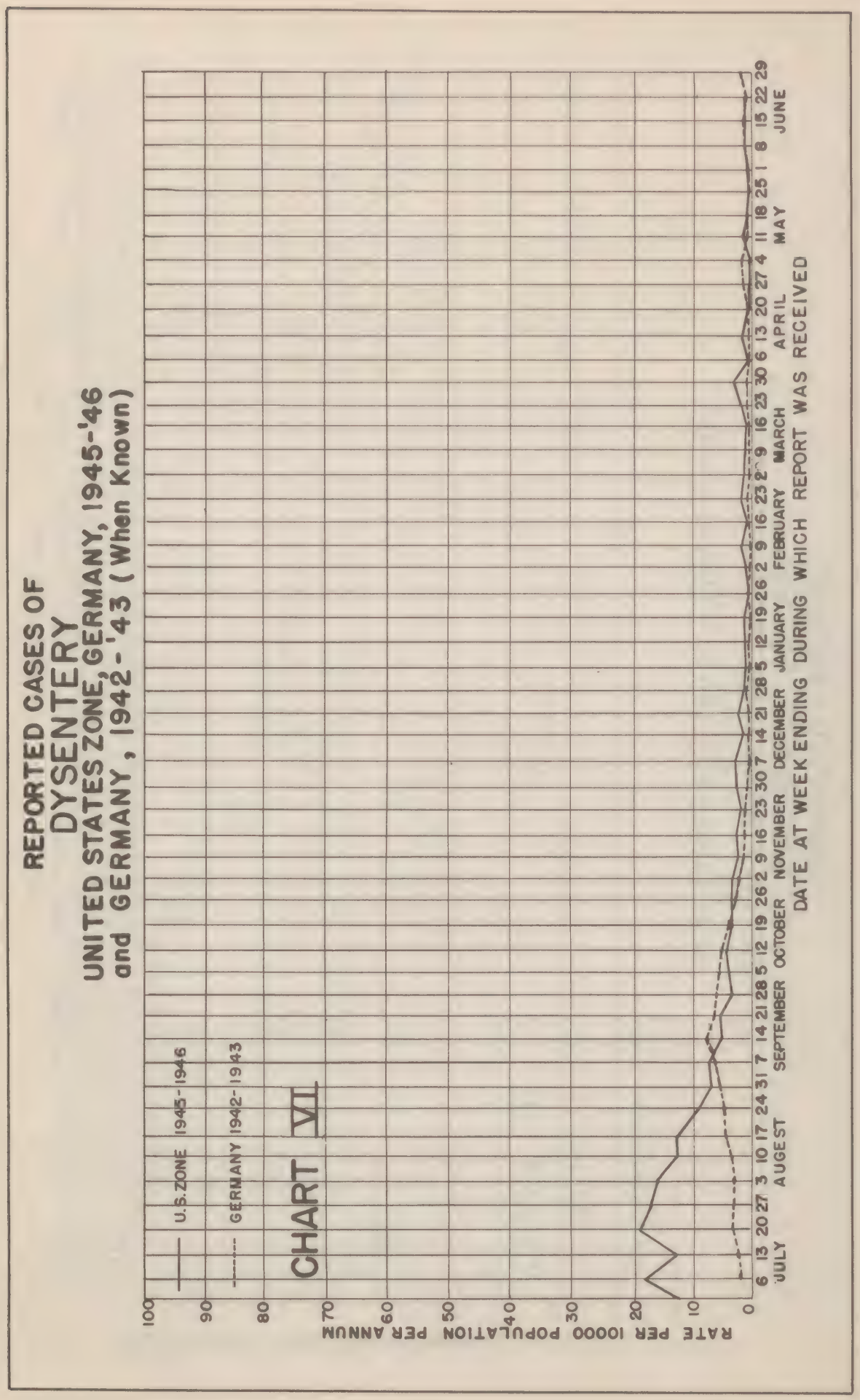

REPORTED CASES OF
GONORRHEA & SYPHILIS
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)
GONORRHEA
SYPHILIS
CHART II
RATE PER 10000 POPULATION PER ANNUM
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29
JULY
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
DATE AT WEEK ENDING DURING WHICH REPORT WAS RECEIVED

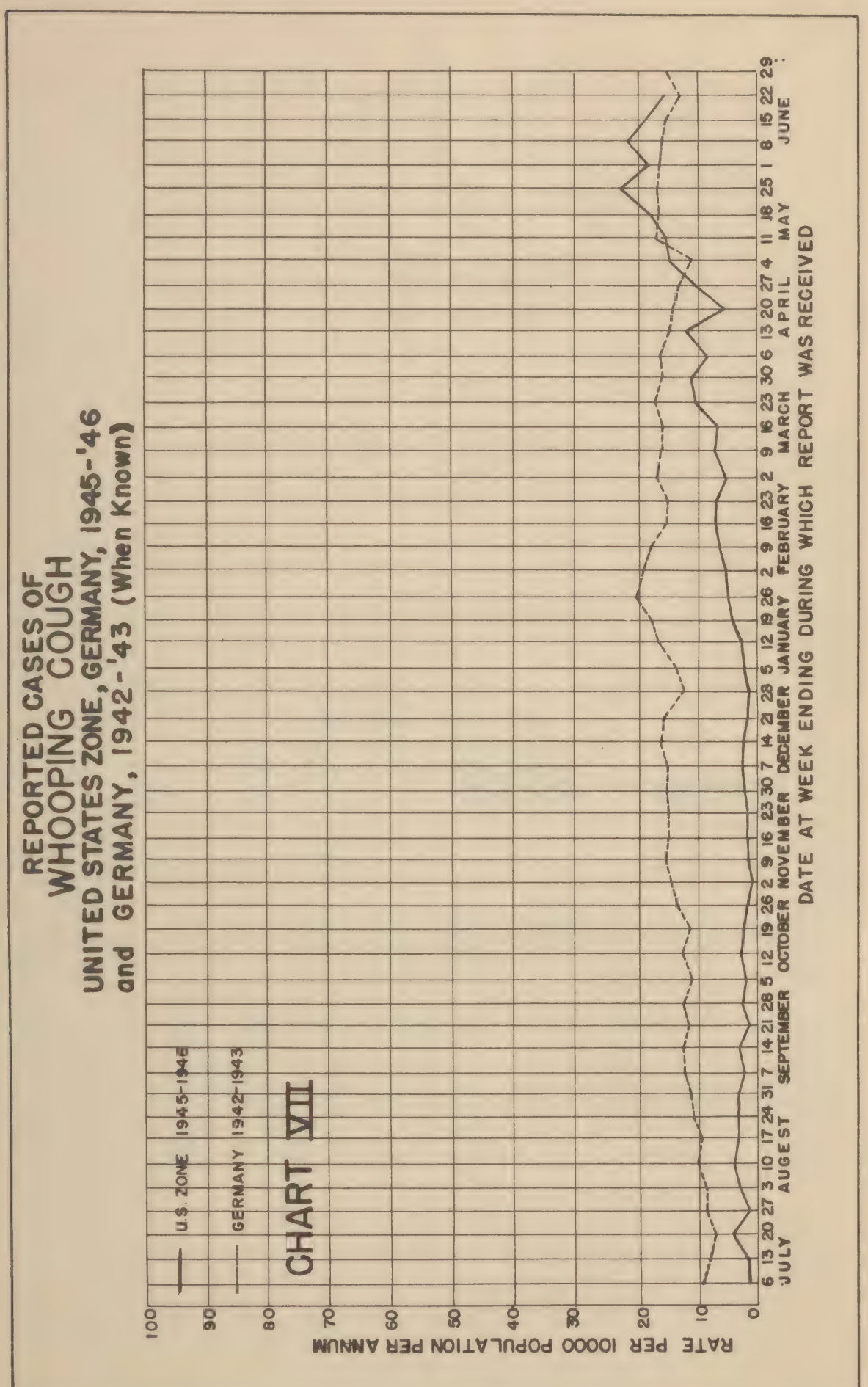

REPORTED CASES OF
DIPHTHERIA
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)
U.S. ZONE 1945-1946
GERMANY 1942-1943
CHART II
RATE PER 10000 POPULATION PER ANNUM
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29
JULY AUGEST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE
DATE AT WEEK ENDING DURING WHICH REPORT WAS RECEIVED

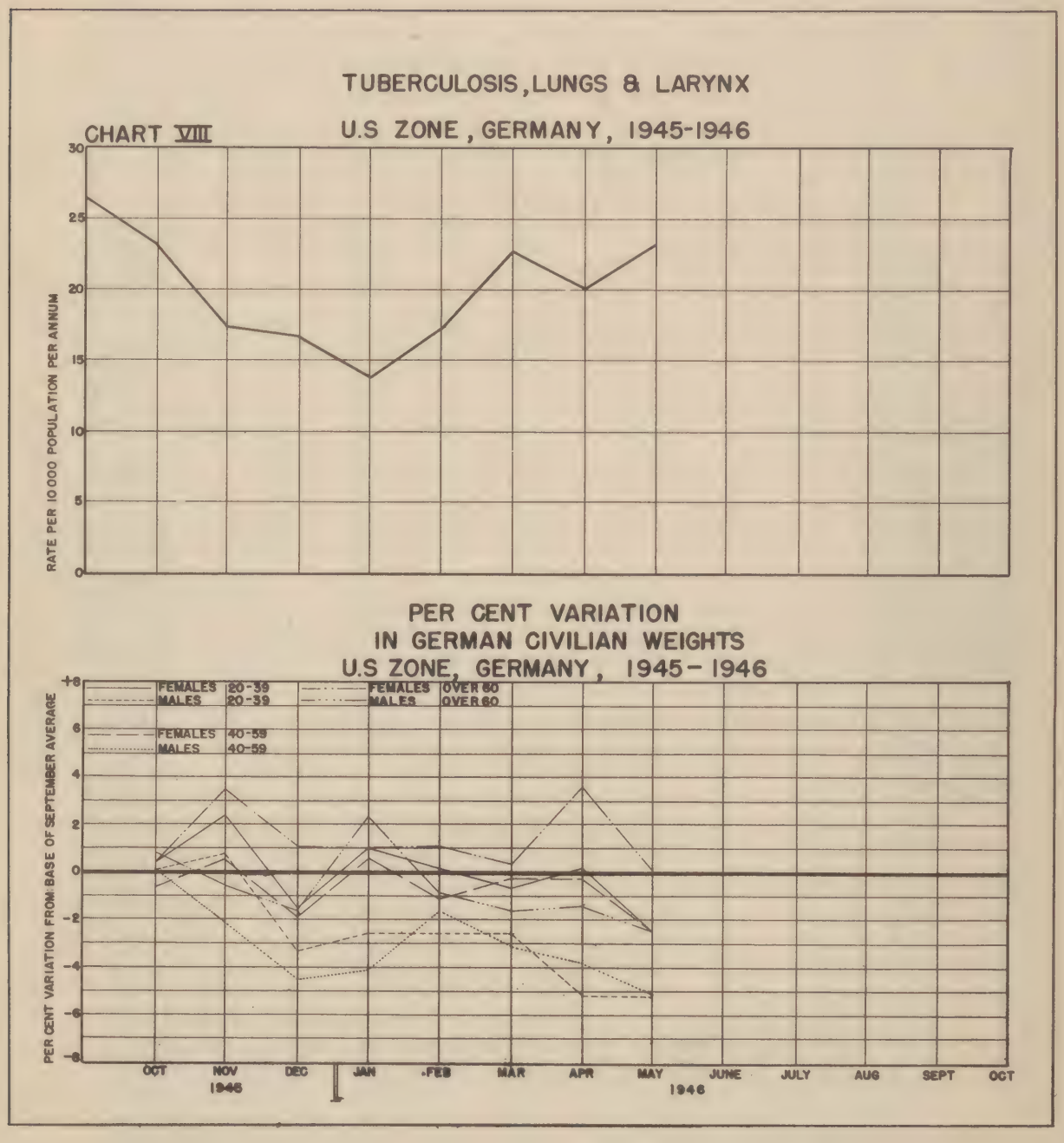

REPORTED CASES OF
TUBERCULOSIS, LUNGS & LARYNX
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)
U.S. ZONE 1945-1946
GERMANY 1942-1943
CHART III
RATE PER 10000 POPULATION PER ANNUM
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29
JULY AUGEST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE
DATE AT WEEK ENDING DURING WHICH REPORT WAS RECEIVED

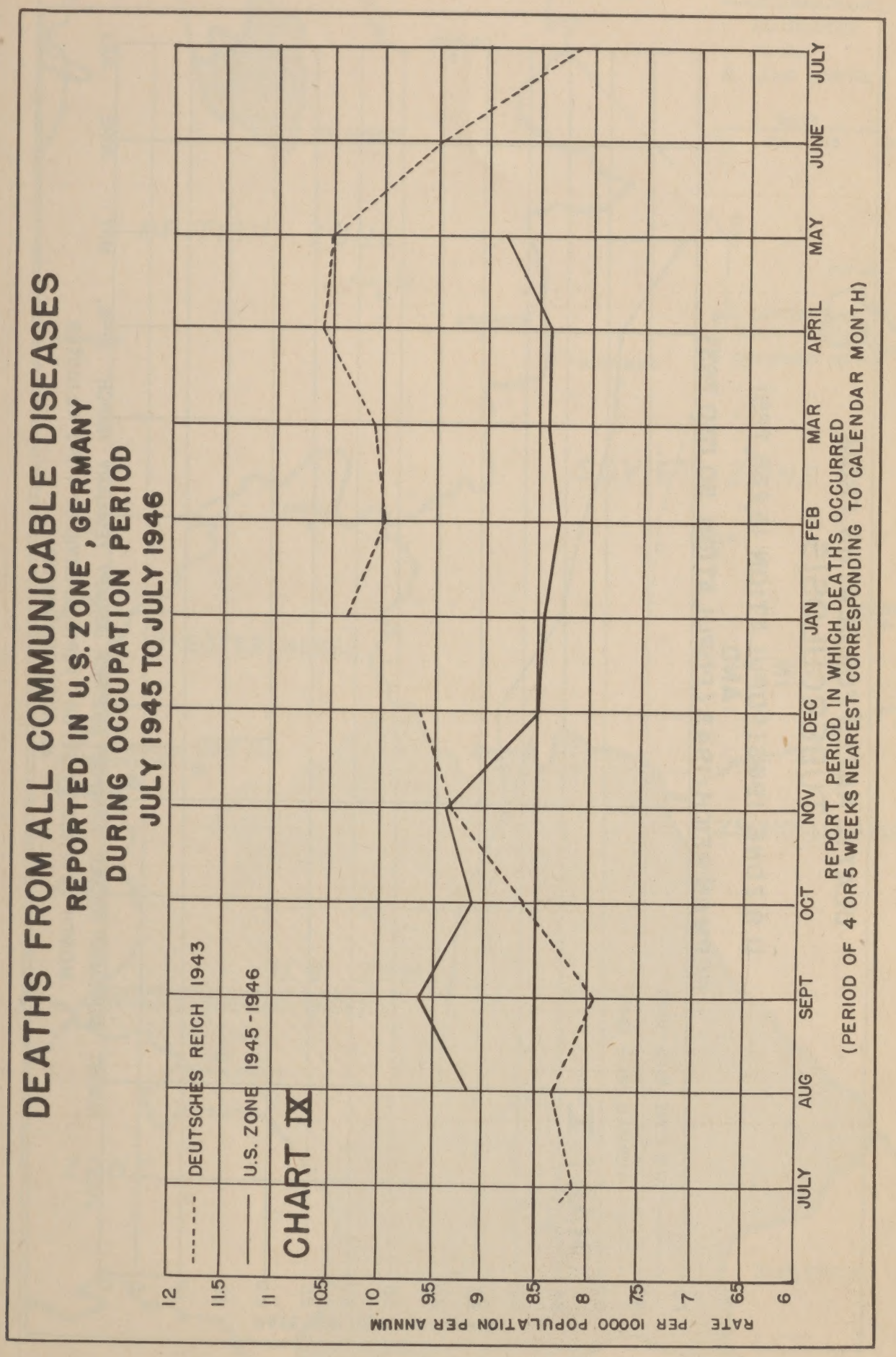

REPORTED CASES OF
TYPHOID FEVER
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)
U.S. ZONE 1945-1946
GERMANY 1942-1943
CHART IV
RATE PER 10000 POPULATION PER ANNUM
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29
JULY
AUGEST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
DATE AT WEEK ENDING DURING WHICH REPORT WAS RECEIVED

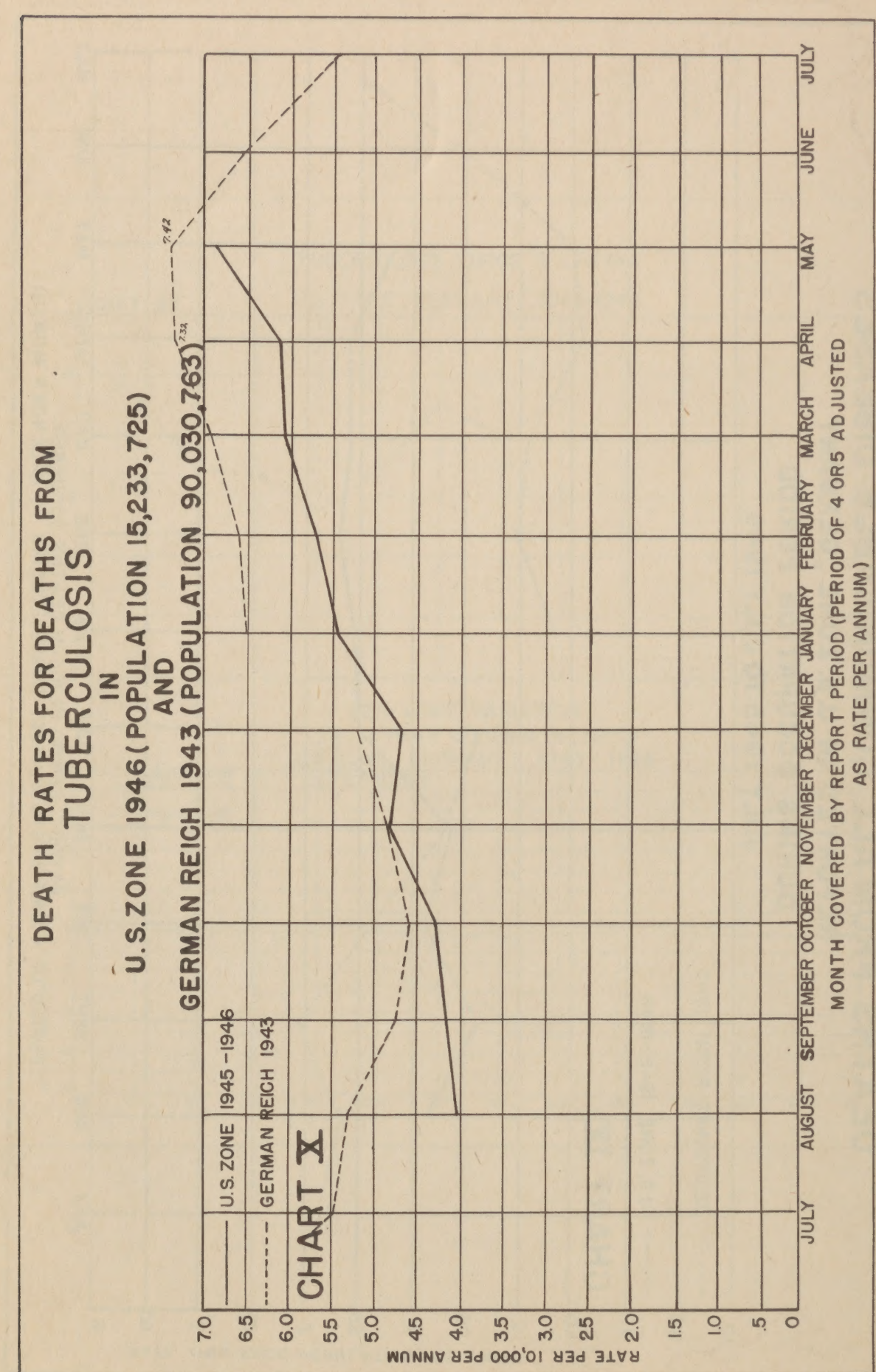

REPORTED CASES OF
SCARLET FEVER
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)
U.S. ZONE 1945-1946
GERMANY 1942-1943
CHART V
RATE PER 10000 POPULATION PER ANNUM
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29
JULY
AUGEST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
DATE AT WEEK ENDING DURING WHICH REPORT WAS RECEIVED


REPORTED CASES OF
DYSENTERY
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)
U.S. ZONE 1945-1946
GERMANY 1942-1943
CHART VI
RATE PER 10000 POPULATION PER ANNUM
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29
JULY AUGEST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE
DATE AT WEEK ENDING DURING WHICH REPORT WAS RECEIVED


REPORTED CASES OF
WHOOPING COUGH
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)
U.S. ZONE 1945-1946
GERMANY 1942-1943
CHART VII
RATE PER 10000 POPULATION PER ANNUM
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29
JULY AUGEST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE
DATE AT WEEK ENDING DURING WHICH REPORT WAS RECEIVED


TUBERCULOSIS, LUNGS & LARYNX
CHART VIII
U.S ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-1946
RATE PER 10.000 POPULATION PER ANNUM
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
PER CENT VARIATION
IN GERMAN CIVILIAN WEIGHTS
U.S ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-1946
PER CENT VARIATION FROM BASE OF SEPTEMBER AVERAGE
FEMALES 20-39
MALES 20-39
FEMALES OVER 60
MALES OVER 60
FEMALES 40-59
MALES 40-59
+8
6
4
2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
OCT
NOV
1945
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
1946
JUNE
JULY
AUG
SEPT
OCT


DEATHS FROM ALL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
REPORTED IN U.S. ZONE, GERMANY
DURING OCCUPATION PERIOD
JULY 1945 TO JULY 1946
DEUTSCHES REICH 1943
U.S. ZONE 1945-1946
CHART IX
RATE PER 10000 POPULATION PER ANNUM
12
11.5
11
10.5
10
9.5
9
8.5
8
7.5
7
6.5
6
JULY
AUG
SEPT
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
REPORT PERIOD IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED
(PERIOD OF 4 OR 5 WEEKS NEAREST CORRESPONDING TO CALENDAR MONTH)


DEATH RATES FOR DEATHS FROM
TUBERCULOSIS
IN
U.S. ZONE 1946 (POPULATION 15,233,725)
AND
GERMAN REICH 1943 (POPULATION 90,030,763)
U.S. ZONE 1945-1946
GERMAN REICH 1943
CHART X
7.0
6.5
6.0
5.5
5.0
4.5
4.0
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
.5
0
RATE PER 10,000 PER ANNUM
JULY
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
MONTH COVERED BY REPORT PERIOD (PERIOD OF 4 OR 5 ADJUSTED
AS RATE PER ANNUM)

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES
ZONAL
LAND CAPITALS
MILES
0 20 40 60
BREMEN ENCLAVE (U.S.-BRIT.)
OMG. BREMEN
HAMBURG
BRITISH ZONE
HANOVER
BRUNSWICK
MUENSTER
MAGDEBURG
BERLIN
U.S. SECTOR
OMGUS
OMG-BERLIN DISTRICT
SOVIET ZONE
KASSEL
LEIPZIG
DRESDEN
GREATER HESSE
WIESBADEN
OMG-GR. HESSE
FRANKFURT
USFET HDQS
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FR.
NUREMBERG
U.S. ZONE
REGENSBURG
WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN
STUTTGART
OMG-W. BADEN
BAVARIA
ZONE
MUNICH
OMG-BAVARIA
AUSTRIA

Lithographed by
the
Adjutant General
DNGUS